

11. INDRA, be (favourable) at present to our success :
varga sxix.

protect our leader in battle when the feathered,
sharp-
pointed, shining shafts fall from the sky.

12. When heroes rest their persons (until abandoning) the pleasant abodes of their progenitors:¹
grant us, for ourselves and our posterity, an unsuspected defence,² and scatter our enemies.

13. (At the time) when, in the effort (made) in an arduous conflict, thou urgest our horses over an uneven road, like falcons darting upon their food through the difficult path (of the firmament).

14. Rushing rapidly like rivers in their downward course, and although neighing loudly through terror, they yet, tight-girthed, return repeatedly (to the con-
*lict) for cattle, like birds darting on their prey.

. (XLVII.)'

The deities of this hymn are very various : that of the first five stanzas is the *Soma-jmce* ; of the first quarter of the twentieth the gods ; of the second, the earth ; of the third, BRIHUSPATI;

¹ *Priyd sarma pitrindm* is explained *priydni sthdtidHijana-hdndm sambandhini*, the beloved places in relation with progenitors, but the want of a verb makes the sense doubtful : the scholiast extends to it the government *dmianmte, tanw vitan-vate*, they spread out or rest their persons ; or they spread out, he says, before the enemy the sites won by their forefathers until they abandon *tiLem, parityajantiydvut*: perhaps it should be, until they,' the enemy, desist from the attack.

² *Ckkardirackittam* the commentator renders *kavacfiam satrMir ajndtam*, armour unknown by the enemies ; the connexion of the sense runs through the two following verses: die unknown armour is solicited when a charge of horse takes place : it may possibly allude to the superiority of the arms of the *Aryas*, the mail worn by them being unknown to the *Dasyus*, or barbarians, like the steel helmets or cuirasses of the Spaniards to the Mexicans and Peruvians.